

78 rts 09/673373
529 R PCT/PTC 16 OCT 2000
APPLICATION UNDER UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS

Atty. Dkt. No. PM 274024/114416.6/DV/MB
(M#)

Invention: DATA BROADCASTING SYSTEM AND DATA BROADCASTING METHOD

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SPECIFICATION

Data Broadcasting System and Data Broadcasting Method

The present invention relates to a method and a system for broadcasting data to users through a multiplicity of addressed broadcasting channels.

In the state of the art, data from one or more servers in a telecommunications network, in particular multimedia data, are transmitted to the users either in pull mode or in push mode. In pull mode, the data remain stored in the server until a user downloads them in a terminal via a telecommunications network. This type of transmission thus requires the active participation of the user, who has to search for the necessary data himself and decide which information he would like to receive.

This active search is only possible, however, if the data are transmitted over a bidirectional telecommunications network, for example over the public telephone network. Furthermore, a minimum amount of computer science knowledge and a not insignificant expenditure of time is required to find relevant data.

In the push mode (broadcasting), the data are transmitted from a server to all user terminals at the same time, which terminals receive these data passively. Depending upon channel type, these data can either be filtered and temporarily stored in the terminal of the user or can be shown immediately or passed on. Most broadcasting systems are purely monodirectional and therefore have no backward channel by means of which the user can reply to the transmitter. That is the case, for example, in the common radio and television broadcasting systems. If the recipient, for example the radio listener or the television viewer, would like to react to a broadcast or to a commercial, he therefore has to access another telecommunications system, for example his telephone. This procedure is extremely inconvenient and error-prone. The common broadcasting systems are thus only partially suitable for motivating users to make spontaneous purchases during or immediately after a commercial. The teletext system or DAB (Digital Audio Broadcasting) system can be mentioned, for example, as digital broadcasting channels.

Bidirectional push channels have recently come into being which have a supplementary backward channel. In particular, multimedia data are being transmitted more and more frequently via the Internet in push mode. In this case the users can reply to the information suppliers by e-mail.

5 In the usual push systems, the same, entire program is transmitted to all users from one or more servers. Each user terminal in this case includes a filter by means of which only that data which interest the user are stored or displayed. For example, if a complete information program is transmitted to a recipient, he decides to store or display only the information on sports or politics. Use of the
10 bandwidth of the channel is thus not optimal: data are transmitted also to users who are not interested in them. Moreover the users have to wait until the information they are interested in is sent.

The usual data broadcasting systems are dependent upon a particular broadcasting channel. The user must therefore be equipped with a suitable
15 terminal in order to be able to access the information of a particular information supplier. The user generally does not have the possibility, however, of selecting a terminal of any desired type in order to access the data of a particular information supplier. Vice-versa, the information supplier cannot easily broadcast his collection of information through different broadcasting channels.

20 In the printed patent specification U.S. 5,592,626, a network system is described for the transmission of multimedia programs to a multiplicity of users, the transmission taking place at points in time specified beforehand by the users. According to the teaching of U.S. 5,592,626, the transmission times specified by the users are received by a scheduler, who established in each case a network
25 server path via which a multimedia program selected by a respective user is transmitted efficiently and at the specified point in time to the respective user, the network servers receiving the multimedia programs, temporarily storing them in a cache memory, and passing them on directly to a respective user or to a further network server.

Described in the patent application WO 98/03928 is a web server system which receives digital documents, for example e-mail messages or fax messages, from respective terminals, converts the received digital documents into documents of HTML format (hypertext markup language) and stores the HTML documents in
5 a data base, which can be looked at by users via the Internet, the HTML documents being transmitted to the users over the Internet.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to offer a data broadcasting system which avoids these drawbacks.

This object is attained, according to the invention, with the aid of a method
10 and of a system having the features of the respective independent claims, preferred embodiments being cited in the dependent claims.

The invention will be better understood with the aid of the description, given by way of example, and illustrated by the figures, whereby

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of the system according to the invention,
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Figure 2 shows the format of an order code.

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Designated by 1, 1',... are various servers of different information suppliers. A news agency, a stock market institution, a weather service, a newspaper, a firm, a product supplier, etc., can fulfil the role of the information provider. These suppliers have available one or more servers 1, 1', .. of different types in which
5 information made available is filed according to different storage standards. The data broadcasting system 17 of the present invention can access these data through one or more networks 2, 2', ..., for example as FTP data via Internet. The data transmission between the servers 1 and the system 17 can also take place, however, via other networks, for example as teletext page, as DAB, FM-Swift or
10 FM-DARC-radio-program-accompanying data, through a television or radio channel, by normal mail, in the push mode or in the pull mode, etc.

The received data are then filed in the information data bases 3, 3',... in the data broadcasting system 17. The system 17 preferably consists of a specially programmed data processing unit with access to different telecommunications
15 systems 2, 8. In this example, one data base 3, 3', 3'' per information supplier is provided; it would also be possible, however, to provide one data base in which data from several or all information suppliers 1, 1',... would be filed. The system 17 can also include a data base 3'' or a data base area in which internal information of the system operator 17 is filed.

20 Depending upon the information service 1, the respective data base 3 can comprise a complete copy of the data offered in structured form, for example a complete copy of a web site or only a link to these data, or in most cases only an excerpt from these data. In this case filter means (not shown) are preferably provided to sort out only the relevant data from a service provider. In a variant,
25 the system 17 can automatically search in the various telecommunications networks 2, 2' at different information suppliers based on user criteria. For example, all information about a sports team or about the value of a stock are automatically searched for in the Internet by the system 17, if at least one user has ordered these data. Different search means and search engines can be used
30 for this purpose; search agents (so-called bots) can also be used for this purpose.

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ments to all users or to larger user groups can thereby be programmed, for example. Depending upon the broadcasting channel, the user address can be formulated differently; it corresponds, for example, to the IMSI (international mobile subscriber identity) or to the MSISDN (mobile subscriber identification number) of the user in the case of a SMS message, an e-mail address in the case of an e-mail, a normal mailing address in the case of a normal mail dispatch, etc.

Transmission criteria can preferably also be defined for predefined sets of data and information from different information suppliers. For example, a single transmission criterion can be defined for a particular event, for example an exhibition or a cultural event, for transmitting information concerning this event from different information suppliers to all interested parties and to visitors, for example for transmitting a current exhibition program, a timetable, information about parking spaces, etc., to different terminals 9, 9',...

On the basis of the transmission criteria entered, the information dispatcher 5 generates a transmission schedule for each output driver 7, 7', 7". Each transmission schedule comprises a list of data (or of links to these data) obtained from the data bases 3, 3', 3", as well as transmission criteria and a user address for these data. The data are adapted and formatted each depending upon the output driver. The different transmission schedules are generated automatically or manually with the help of an operator; an operator can preferably consult, administrate, or respectively change the generated transmission schedule also in the case of an automatically generated transmission schedule.

Not all data can be transmitted through all available channels. Multimedia data can be sent as e-mail, for example, but possibly not as a message for every pager device. Moreover the bandwidth of the different broadcasting channels, of the users and of the information dispatcher 5 is not unlimited so that certain data possibly cannot be transmitted or cannot be transmitted at the requested point in time. The module 51 therefore carries out checks to detect these conflicts and to resolve them automatically, if possible, in that many data are postponed in the transmission schedule, for example, or are shifted into another transmission schedule corresponding to another channel. If, owing to certain data, the module

51 cannot resolve a bandwidth conflict, these data are not entered in the transmission schedule, and the user is informed, for example by an e-mail through a free channel.

The following plausibility checks are carried out when data are entered into a transmission schedule:

- Size of the data: data which are larger than a predefined size in bytes cannot be entered into a transmission schedule;
- Maximal resolution in the case of a picture object which may not exceed the resolution of the terminal 9, 9',...
- Format of the data which must be compatible with the terminal.

The module 51 attempts to take into consideration all entered transmission criteria of all users when creating transmission schedules. These transmission schedules are then carried out by respective output drivers 7, 7', 7'' in order to transmit the selected data through the various broadcasting channels. The execution of a transmission schedule corresponds to the transmission of indicated data to the user or to the user group if the indicated transmission criteria are fulfilled, for example at the indicated point in time or for a event-controlled transmission criterion when an external event is recognized.

The system 17 preferably contains output drivers in order to be able to transmit the selected data in the following formats through all or several of the following channels:

- As digital messages to mobile radio telephones (9) through a cellular digital mobile radio network (8), or as e-mail to a WAP (Wireless Application Platform) - compatible mobile device;
- As pager messages through a pager network;
- As e-mail through Internet or through another telecommunications network;
- As a radio program-accompanying service in a DAB radio program (e.g. DAB, FM-Swift or FM-DARC);

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5 The transmission criteria can be administered, for example, via Internet (11); in
this case the corresponding input driver comprises preferably a web server. The
user can enter the required criteria on his computer 10 with a suitable form, the
form preferably carrying out already some formal and coherence checks. The
user can preferably establish the transmission criteria also by letter or by
10 telephone.

The user can define transmission criteria for himself. Optionally, he can also enter transmission criteria for other indicated users or user groups, with or without authorization of these users. For example, a firm can enter a list of potential clients who must receive a particular advertisement, or an exhibition organizer can have the information relevant for visitors broadcast to all interested parties or to all ticket purchasers in this way.

The transmission criteria in the data base 50 can preferably be administered also with special messages, for example with SMS or USSD messages prepared in a mobile device 9. These messages are transmitted, for example, via a GSM mobile radio network 8 and a short message service center SSC (not shown).

According to the invention, the transmission criteria can also be entered and administered by means of standardized order codes 18. Figure 2 shows such an order code as an example. As explained below, the format of the order code is defined in a fixed way and makes possible, for example, the ordering of products or services at different suppliers, besides the administration of transmission criteria. The patent application WO 98/28900 describes a possible format for order codes. Order codes contain several fields, the format of which is standardized, and which are designated by the reference symbols 19 to 28. The field 19 contains a header, and indicates that what is involved here is actually an order code. In the simplest case, the header comprises only one single ASCII

in this case the letter F. The second field 20 is a pre-defined field delimiter, here an asterisk, in order to separate other fields. The next field 21 contains an identification of the supplier: e.g. an abbreviation or a mnemonic code which clearly designates a particular supplier. For this application the field 21 contains
 5 a designation which clearly identifies the data broadcasting system 17. This supplier identification can comprise, for example, a country designation which indicates in which country this supplier is primarily active.

The field 22 contains a second field delimiter, in this example again the symbol *. The next field 23 comprises a product identification. Indicated by this
 10 abbreviation or designation chosen by a supplier is a particular product in the range of this supplier. In this case this field corresponds preferably to an identification of the transmission criteria-administration service. This field is separated from field 25, which contains a check sum, by a third field delimiter 24. Additional fields 27, 28, separated from field 25 by an additional field delimiter 26, contain
 15 the actual transmission criteria, as defined above, as well as an identification of the user or an identification of the terminal 9 on which the data are supposed to be received. Program parts, for example applets in the Java language, or in another object-oriented computer language, can also be transmitted within the fields 27, 28. Menus or lists for the entry of additional parameters can also be
 20 defined with these applets, for example.

The fields 19 – 28 can contain any desired combination of alphanumerical symbols. Each alphanumerical symbol can take on 46 different values, for example – 26 letters, 10 numerals and 10 further symbols available on the keyboard of a mobile radio telephone, for example. Further selections of
 25 authorized symbols can of course be defined, e.g. in that a differentiation is made between upper and lower case letters. The fields have a variable length; the entire length of the order code can be limited, however, to 48 symbols, for example. In a variant, these fields have a predetermined, fixed length: in this case the field delimiters are not necessary and can be omitted. As a variant, the
 30 fields 27, 28 can also contain binary data, for example program parts or objects or links to binary data.

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The entry of transmission criteria with such order codes can also comprise a bidirectional conversation. If the transmission criteria are not complete, or if the ordered data cannot be sent out at the desired time, the input driver 15 in this case can request a new order code or propose a new order code itself.

Order codes can also be transmitted directly to the information suppliers 1 or to the product or service provider. In this case, the field 21 in the order code must contain an identification of this supplier in order to be automatically passed 25 on to this supplier by the module 13. The field 21 preferably contains only an abbreviation of the supplier name which is supplemented by the module 13 by means of a supplier data base (not shown) in order to make possible a passing on to the supplier. Such order codes can contain a product or service order, for example; the user can thereby order products or information on products directly 30 at the supplier 1, for example.